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# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1275

CENTRAL ASIAN PRESS SURVEYS

MARCH 1982

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13 July 1982

USSR REPORT  
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1275

## CENTRAL ASIAN PRESS SURVEYS-- MARCH 1982

This report consists of editorial reports of articles found in the press of the Soviet Muslim republics of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Selections are unique to the native-language press of the indicated republics. The surveys cover a one-month period and contain material on party affairs, international relations, economics, social issues and other areas of interest.

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## AZERBAIJAN SSR

### ILLEGAL ISLAM UNEARTHED IN AZERBAIJAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 23 March 1982 p 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial on ideological work, emphasizing the importance of scientific atheism. It is noted that "it cannot be said that everywhere in our republic is the work of the struggle against religious remnants correctly organized. In some areas, implemented measures lack a concrete character, and new socialist customs and traditions are weakly applied. Some party, soviet, profsoyuz and Komsomol organizations do not guarantee the implementation of Lenin's principles with regard to church, mosque and religion. One comes across communists and Komsomols holding a conciliatory position vis-a-vis religious customs, rites and rituals--even participating in them themselves." Attacking various ministries and the Academy of Sciences for not being consequent about this question, especially in writing about it, the editorial continues: "Although most of the youth have a secondary education, an atheistic belief is not being formed in some of them." On illegal Islam: "The fact that 8 Muslim and 38 sectarian groups and organizations, 366 molla and 25 'holy places' are active in our republic has not escaped notice." The rayons most affected by religion or poor atheistic education are: Absheron, Astara, Vartashen, Hadrut, Jabrayyl, Julfa, Devechi, Guba, Masally, Pushkin, Yardymly "and others." Noting the role of external developments on the internal situation, the editorial points out: "The sharpening of the conflict of ideas and politics in the international sector, the utilization of religious slogans by aggressive forces with regard to events in Poland, Afghanistan and Iran at the present time all add to the great importance of these measures."

### NEW ADMINISTRATION FOR MONUMENT RESTORATION PROPOSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 6 March 1982 p 3 carries a 1,200-word article by Kamil Memmedzade, Doctor of Art, on the "creation of a Main Administration for City Planning and the Preservation, Restoration and Utilization of Archeological and Architectural Monuments under the AzSSR Council of Ministers." Despite the "important measures implemented in the restoration of monuments in recent years," he notes that "much work remains to be done." Many unrestored monuments are enumerated along with the problems connected with them. Because the training of specialists in this field remains a problem, it is suggested that "it would be useful to study the experience of our colleagues in Bukhara and Samarkand because, in terms of form and content, the Central Asian architectural monuments are close to ours." Also, mentioning that "the study of the beautiful works of Azerbaijani architecture is a great creative school for our modern architects," he adds: "One must say openly that there is no national form in the buildings we have constructed."

## SOCIAL SCIENCE INSTRUCTION TO BE MORE CREATIVE

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 6 March 1982 p 2 carries a 1,900-word article by H. Shiraliyev, director of the Department of Scientific Communism of Azerbaijan State University, and F. Vahidov, docent and candidate of philosophical sciences, on improvements to be made in the teaching of social sciences in the higher schools. "The 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress found serious flaws in teaching social sciences in higher schools and in the work of social scientists and social science departments, and demanded that the contemporaneity and effectiveness of scientific research be raised and the sophistication of studies being conducted in the social sciences sector be assured." Further, "the unity of teaching and scientific research must be the basic position in the creativity of these departments." The basic problem in the past has been pedagogical "formalism."

## BLACK MARKET HINDERS SUPPLY OF DEFICIT GOODS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 4 March 1982 p 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial on the growing demand for trade services. It is noted that "the population's demands are constantly increasing. The level of trade development is not responding." Further, that "serious shortcomings persist in the organization of work in trade and in questions of service." To rectify this problem a decree was recently issued by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. "As noted in the decree, factors of illegal trade exchanges have done great damage in supplying the population with goods in great demand." It is pointed out that the "plan of all organizations and institutions under the Republic Ministry of Trade and Azerittifag has been unsuccessful in making the quota." Goods in short supply include matches, detergents, lightbulbs and electrical equipment.

## 'NOVRUZ' NOT A MUSLIM HOLIDAY

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azerbaijani 26 March 1982 p 7 carries a 1,700-word article by H. Gulyev, director of the Soviet Ethnography Section of the Institute of History, in which the roots of Novruz [New Year's Day] are traced back into the pre-Islamic period. A number of sources for this are cited, an example being Nariman Narimanov's 1913 statement: "I would say that this day of Novruz and holiday is a national holiday left over from pre-Islamic fire worship."

## AMERICAN TO WRITE ABOUT AZERBAIJAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 28 March 1982 p 2 carries a 600-word dispatch on the intentions of an American author, Elton Clay Feks (sic) to write a book in which "the past and present of Soviet Azerbaijan would be reflected." The author published a book under the aegis of PROGRESS Press in Moscow on Central Asia. It appeared in the series "The Truth About the USSR."

## FIFTH VOLUME OF AZERBAIJAN SOVIET ENCYCLOPEDIA APPEARS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 4 March 1982 p 3 carries a 950-word announcement on the publication of Volume 5 of the Azerbaijan Soviet Encyclopedia. It covers the letters "Italiya-Kuba" and contains some 400 articles.

# UZBEK EMIGRE SCHOLAR ATTACKED IN ISTANBUL

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 12 March 1982 p 4 carries a 2,800-word article by M. Sofiyev, docent in the History Department for Asian and African Countries, on his participation in the November 1981 Istanbul Conference on the 100th anniversary of Ataturk's birth. In fact, it is a prolonged article on Baymirza Hayit, an Uzbek emigre scholar who "is occupied with spreading slander against the country of the Soviets and the socialist system through the radio station Radio Free Europe in Munich."

CSO: 1830/384

KAZAKH SSR

#### ATHEISM AGITATION WELL ORGANIZED BY RAYON PARTY COMMITTEES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 4 March 1982 carries on p 2 a 1,100-word article by B. Ghizatov, secretary of the Lenin Rayon (Aktyubinskaya Oblast) Party Committee reviewing well-organized atheism agitation carried out by his committee. Atheism propaganda is an important area of ideological work and for this reason the Lenin Rayon Party Committee has placed emphasis on carrying out atheism agitation broadly and effectively. Ghizatov describes the work in detail with particular reference to the organization and careful advance planning that has made the work systematic and successful. Work with individual believers is noted as a special focus of current effort.

#### COURTS OF ARBITRATION HELP MOBILIZE FULFILLMENT OF ECONOMIC TASKS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 4 March 1982 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial on Courts of Arbitration and their importance for ensuring fulfillment of economic tasks. The November 1981 plenum of the CC CPSU advanced major new goals in terms of carrying out the resolutions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU. Achieving these goals will depend upon the initiative, strict adherence to labor discipline and respect for socialist property of workers. The 1979 CC CPSU resolution "On Improvement of Work To Protect the Legal System and Intensification of the Struggle Against Violation of Law" assigned courts of arbitration major responsibilities in this area in terms of educating workers to preserve and honor socialist legality. There are now more than 15,000 courts of arbitration in republic labor collectives and others in cities and settlements. The editorial provides examples of successfully functioning courts and shows how violation of labor discipline and other problems are directly associated with the absence or poor operation of such courts.

#### GOODS, MONEY VANISH INTO THIN AIR AT CHEMKENTSKAYA OBLAST STORES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 4 March 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by N. Muftakhov on generalized corruption and criminality in stores in Chimgentskaya Oblast. Public property has been vanishing into thin air in Chimgentskaya Oblast. The problem is robbery and larceny in various trade outlets. Muftakhov provides numerous examples that make it clear that the phenomenon is widespread and tolerated. One difficulty is an endemic collusion in high places. As a result resolute action is often not taken against those guilty even when they are caught in the act. One defense often encountered is that "everyone is doing it."

## RESOLUTION WILL SPEED CONSTRUCTION OF GREAT ALMA-ATA CANAL

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 10 March 1982 carries on page 1 the 1,200-word text of the Kazakhstan CP and KaSSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Additional Measures To Speed Up Construction of the Great Alma-Ata Canal To Increase the Supply of Water to Irrigated Lands." The purpose of the change is to increase agricultural output to carry out the food production program and improve the supply of meat, milk, vegetables and other food products to Alma-Ata City and Alma-Atinskaya Oblast based upon the enhanced productivity of irrigated lands. The canal will increase supply of irrigation water for 115,000 hectares in the rayon of Shelek, Engbekshi Qazaq, Talghar and Ile and is now to be completed in 1984. The resolution specifies the tasks of the various agencies, ministries and other units involved in canal construction in terms of the revised completion date.

## PLANS FOR NEW, GREAT ALMA-ATA CANAL REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 10 March 1982 carries on page 3 a 700-word article by D. Danilova on plans for the new, great Alma-Ata Canal and current construction progress. The problem of supplying water to local kolkhoz and sovkhoz served by the Turgen, Esik and Talghar Rivers, which run from the slopes of the Altay and vary in the amount of water they carry due to climatic fluctuations, has long been of concern to scientists and specialists. There is also a considerable amount of useful land in the area that is untilled due to water shortage. Putting this land into cultivation would be a major advance.

The problem, however, has now been solved and the "Kazgiprovodkhoz" Institute has drawn up plans for a Bartoghay dam along the upper Shelek and for a great Alma-Ata canal to deliver water from it. Construction of dam and canal has now been going on for 2 years at a rapid pace and section one of the dam was completed this year. The dam will be 60 meters deep and hold 10 cubic kilometers of water. It will collect glacial waters for distribution through the canal. The canal itself will pass through Alma-Ata and have a profound impact upon the urban environment of the Kazakh capital.

## POOR YIELDS FROM PEAS GROWN UNDER UNSUITABLE CONDITIONS IN KZYLKUM

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 13 March 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,900-word article by E. Zhamalbekov, chief of the laboratory of the Soil Research Institute of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences, discussing reasons for poor pea yields in Chimkentetskaya Oblast. The article is published under the regular rubric "Problems, Proposals, Suggestions."

According to figures published by the KaSSR Central Statistical Administration, yields for peas in Chimkentetskaya Oblast were substantially below yields in other parts of Kazakhstan. To explain this discrepancy, Zhamalbekov looks at the history of pea cultivation in the Soviet Union, the Central Asian Republics in particular and in Chimkentetskaya Oblast.

Peas, he begins, are a crop with a high food value with industrial applications as well. They are also important in that as legumes peas provide nitrogen to the soil.

In spite of their potential usefulness, however, peas are little grown in the Soviet Union with only about a million hectares cultivated. Most are grown in the Near Eastern portions of the Soviet Union and, more recently, in Central Asia. Peas have been grown in Kazakhstan since 1975. Experience has shown that peas grow and are most productive in cool mountainous areas.

In Chimkentskaya Oblast, however, they are grown in irrigated lands in the Kyzylkum with some 2,180 hectares cultivated in 1981 and 5,000 hectares in 1982. Production is supposed to reach 34,000 tons by the end of the current 5-year plan.

This goal, however, will not be met since peas are totally unsuited as a crop to conditions in Chimkentskaya Oblast desert regions. Asked why the attempt was ever made to grow peas in the desert, local officials informed Zhamalbekov that more suitable land was simply unavailable due to competition with vegetables and other food crops and cotton. The problem in Chimkentskaya Oblast, moreover, is compounded by general problems with the local irrigation system, incompetent cultivation and labor shortage. Zhamalbekov sees development of new varieties of peas as the only hope for desert pea cultivation in Chimkentskaya Oblast.

#### MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE REPLIES ON POOR PASTURE MANAGEMENT CHARGE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 12 March 1982 carries on page 3 a 500-word letter by Sh. Bakirov, KaSSR deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources, replying to a 20 November 1981 article by hydrotechnician Duysenbek Saryqulov and Musa Rakhmanberdiev entitled "Some Questions About Water." Saryqulov and Rakhmanberdiev charge in their article, which dealt with misuse of water resources and irrigated lands in the KaSSR, that much more could be done than is being done with existing resources to supply water to pastures. Bakirov acknowledges the correctness of the information presented and Saryqulov and Rakhmanberdiev's criticism. He emphasizes, however, that a coordinated approach by all agencies and economic units involved will be necessary to solve the problem and calls for active efforts to this end. Measures, he goes on, are being carried out to improve pasture irrigation. There are now 140 million hectares of irrigated pastures in the republic, 78 percent of total pasture resources. Associated with them are 36,000 shaft wells and 28,000 pipe wells. Work to maintain these systems is going on on a regular basis.

#### ALMA-ATA PAPER URGES HALT TO NEW CONSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 2 March 1982 carries on page 1 a 900-word boldface editorial entitled "The Brisk Pace of Construction." Complex construction is advancing at a brisk pace in the KaSSR. The many major successes of recent years alone in this area are proof. Republic constructors are making major contributions towards resolving development problems in terms of increasing industrial potential, strengthening the material and technical base of agriculture and enhancing residential, cultural and living conditions of urban and rural workers. Some 109 projects are now under construction with housing, schools and child care facilities an area of special interest.

Everyone is working to achieve goals advanced but organizational and political work must be intensified to ensure that the amount of uncompleted work is not increased. Among construction organizations singled out for criticism in this regard is the "Ekibastuzshakhtastroy" Combine, with construction materials production is suggested as a key bottleneck. The editorial notes that speeding construction work was a topic of discussion at the November 1981 Plenum of the CC CPSU.

#### LOOMING PAPER SHORTAGE FORCES KAZAKH CONSERVATION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 5 March 1982 carries on page 12 a 2,400-word article by Didakhmet Ashimkhanov on a looming paper shortage in Kazakhstan and conservation measures now being undertaken to head it off. The article is published under the regular rubric "Problems To Look Into."

Paper is the "bread of culture" and is required for nearly every intellectual activity and for many other purposes besides. Although not always so, paper is now cheap and plentiful. The inexpensive book is one of the achievements of the Soviet Regime.

Today some 8,000 newspapers are printed in the Soviet Union with a total circulation of 170 million. In addition, 3.5 billion magazines are printed each year and many books, not to mention documents, forms etc. Some 26,600 tons of newsprint paper, 9,800 tons of polygraphic paper, 11,300 tons of writing paper and tons of papers for other purposes are produced each year in the KaSSR. Additional paper is imported.

Average annual consumption of paper per capita in the KaSSR is 38 kilograms but only about 6 kilograms is recycled. This is unfortunate because 45 million cubic meters of wood are cut each year in the Soviet Union to produce paper. Every 60 kilograms of recycled waste paper saves 4.5 cubic meters of wood, 1,000 kilowatt hours of electrical energy and 200 cubic meters of water. A ton of paper in fact costs 2-1/2 to 3 times as much as a ton of steel.

Ashimkhanov discusses the history of paper conservation efforts in the Soviet Union and in the KaSSR where 55,000 tons of paper were recycled last year. Among reasons cited for enhanced paper conservation efforts is a loss of production in factories sited near the then shoreline of the Aral Sea to exploit the reed fields there. The retreat of the Aral has resulted in the destruction of many of the fields and the factories are located too far from forested areas to use wood cheaply. In the case of these factories paper recycling is the most feasible way to compensate for the loss of Aral reed fields. Spot shortages of paper for some purposes are also discussed in the article and suggestions advanced on an incentives system for paper recycling.

#### ENCYCLOPAEDIA EDITORS WARNED AGAINST NATIONALISM, SUBJECTIVE VIEWS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata ZHULDYZ in Kazakh No 1, January 1982 carries on pages 167-72 a 3,500-word article by Manash Qozybaev, chief editor of the Qazaq Sovet Entsiklopediyasy and corresponding member of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences, on past achievements and future plans of his editorial office. The article is published under the regular rubric "Art and Science."

Issuing encyclopaedias in the national languages of union republics began in the late 1950's. Recently the 12th and final volume of the Qazaq Sovet Entsiklopediyasy has appeared in the KaSSR. This achievement was highly praised at the 15th Congress of the Kazakhstan Communist Party and is a shining proof of the spiritual growth of Soviet society. The 12 volumes sum up the past development and present status of USSR and KaSSR societies.

Substantial new progress will be made in the future with the publication of other major works by the Qazaq Sovet Entsiklopediyasy editorial office. Publication plans for the years 1981-1990 call for the appearance, among other titles, of a two-volume bilingual (Russian and Kazakh) monograph on the KaSSR, an Alma-Ata guidebook, a four volume shorter encyclopaedia, an encyclopaedia of home economics, an Abay concordance in Kazakh and Russian, a three-volume children's encyclopaedia and works on the Great October Socialist Revolution and the Great Patriotic War.

Especially important among these projects is the four volume shorter encyclopaedia which will emphasize terms of local interest and Kazakhstan as compared to all-union, world emphasis of the 12-volume encyclopaedia. Qozybaev also singles out the Alma-Ata guidebook, which will be along the lines of other, similar volumes describing other major Soviet cities, for special discussion.

In the remainder of the article Qozybaev responds to various criticisms on the work of his office in the past, in regard to the 12-volume encyclopaedia in particular. He shows how this and other volumes produced by the Qazaq Sovet Entsiklopediyasy Editorial Office have responded or will respond to the major themes of ideological interest including the broad topic of the "250th Anniversary of the Voluntary Submission of the Kazakhs to Russia" and the related theme of Kazakh-Russian solidarity.

Among criticisms advanced is that the 12-volume encyclopaedia was overly concerned with various khans and sultans of no real historical importance, "subjectivism," incompetence and a lack of adequate preparation on the part of article writers, self-serving authors who build up their own work in articles intended to provide general overviews, too many articles taken over unchanged from the Russian Great Soviet Encyclopaedia, improper use of technical terms, poor illustrations and typographical problems. Among "correct" treatments singled out, is the encyclopaedia's account of the Pan-Islamic, Pan-Turkic Alash-Ordo Party and Movement.

#### VOLUME PUBLISHED ON KAZAKH LANGUAGE TO NOTE REPUBLIC ANNIVERSARY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 5 March 1982 carries on page 10 a 1,600-word review by Professor T. Qordabaev of the collection "Qazaq Sovet Til Bilimining Damuy" (The Development of Kazakh Soviet Linguistics), Gylym Press, 1981. No scientific history of Kazakh linguistics has yet been published but the new collection "Qazaq Sovet Til Bilimining Damuy" issued by the KaSSR Academy of Sciences to note the 60th Anniversary of the KaSSR and the Kazakhstan CP goes far towards filling the gap. Qordabaev provides an article by article review of the collection which emphasizes the importance of Kazakh linguistics in a larger Turkological context.

## COMMENTATOR CALLS FOR STUDY OF TURKIC ANTECEDENTS OF KAZAKH LITERATURE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 12 March 1982 carries on pages 6-7 a 2,000-word article by Hemet Kelimbetov on the need to study older Turkic literature at Kazakh universities as part of the study of the Kazakh literary heritage of the past.

Kelimbetov says that the older Kazakh literature is linguistically and culturally difficult for modern readers and very little has been done to make it more accessible. This is in strict contrast to Russian literature where the earliest documents are studied regularly in higher education institutions from a Marxist-Leninist standpoint. The situation is also different in neighboring Turkic republics, Uzbekistan for example, where ancient Turkic literature is studied regularly beginning with the Orkhon inscriptions.

Kelimbetov provides examples to show the importance of the study of early and medieval Turkic literature for understanding older Kazakh writers and makes suggestions on proper approaches to be employed to make it accessible to modern readers. A context must be established for understanding the Turkic culture of the past.

## EAST TURKESTAN EMIGRE CHIDES CHINESE OPPRESS, MAOIST HYPOCRISY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata ZHULDYZ in Kazakh No 1, January 1982 carries on pages 203-205 a 2,700-word review by Eleubek Baytoqov of East Turkestan emigre writer Qabdesht Zhumadilov's novel "Songghy Kosh" (The Last Migration), Zhazushy Press. Two volumes, 1974 and 1981. The review is published under the regular rubric "New Books."

One major focus of an increasingly sophisticated Kazakh literature is the developing world, its peoples and events. Among the works concerned with these areas is Qabdesht Zhumadilov's novel "Songghy Kosh" which describes the life of Kazakhs in Chinese Turkestan over a period of some 25 years, from the 1940's until the early 1960's. The novel looks at one group of Kazakhs in particular, from the area south of the Tarbagatay Mountains, and depicts, through them, the traditional life of East Turkestan Kazakhs, the changes taking place in that life during the period covered by the novel and the major political events of the time. There were 870,000 Kazakhs living in 28 administrative units in East Turkestan during the early 1960's.

In the course of the novel the struggle for national freedom of the Kazakhs, at first against the Kuo-Min Tang, later against the "Maoist" regime, is detailed. According to the reviewer, Zhumadilov is highly successful in describing the oppression, colonialism and chauvinism of the Chinese exploiters for whom communism is no more than a veil for their real purposes. The heroes of the novel discover real freedom in Kazakhstan and the Soviet Union.

However, the reviewer concludes, in connection with a discussion of one "progressive" Chinese character, the message of the novel applies to the masses of the Chinese workers as well as to the Kazakhs of East Turkistan. The Chinese working people are also fighting for freedom and national liberation.

## MANGYSHLAKSKAYA FOOD DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IN POOR SHAPE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 28 March 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,500-word article by S. Khaydarov on problems with trade, distribution of food and food products in particular, in Mangyshlakskaya Oblast. The article is published under the rubric "Honorable Service for the People."

Why, Khaydarov asks, are goods in oversupply in one place and in short supply in another? Why is it often necessary for shoppers to travel to other rayons to find what they need? The problem, moreover, he goes on, is particularly severe in Mangyshlakskaya Oblast.

The need for improvement in trade and trade services was pointed out in the CC CPSU and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution "On Measures for the Further Development of Trade and Improvement of Trade Services for the People During the 11th Five-Year Plan." Trade organizations under the Mangyshlakskaya Oblast Consumer's Union have many deficiencies and inefficiencies to eliminate if goals advanced by the resolution are to be met.

Khaydarov looks at food distribution as a key area of trade and trade services and provides specific examples of the kind of problems encountered. They include frequent error in estimating demand, poor marketing research, poor product quality, spoilage in transit and deterioration in storage and overpricing. He notices, for example, an almost complete lack of modern refrigeration equipment and major transport inadequacies. More is needed here than simple plan fulfillment and significant qualitative changes must be brought about generally. Throughout his article Khaydarov castigates the poor response of trade and other organizations to problems uncovered.

## KAZAKH TRADE UNITS MOBILIZE TO INCREASE MEAT SUPPLIES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 1, January 1982 carries on pages 54-60 a 3,000-word article by S. Tanekeyev, chairman of the Board of the KaSSR Union of Consumers' Societies, on the role of his union in increasing supplies of meat and other food stuffs to consumers.

The great plan for the economic and social development of our nation during the 11th Five-Year Plan and in the period up until 1990 outlined by the 26th Congress of the CPSU assigns important duties to consumers' societies. They are called upon to strengthen the material and technical base of trade, bring trade as close as possible to the consumer, create a net of specialized stores and manage them with enhanced standardization.

Consumers' societies are also assigned important roles in the procurement of agricultural products, particularly surplus products offered by kolkhoz workers, and in the development of private enterprises supplying consumer goods and of subkolkhoz production units. These latter functions received special emphasis at the November Plenum of the CC CPSU in terms of the current food procurement program of the party.

Goals set for the current 5-year plan call for a 1.7 fold increase, to 27,300 tons a year, of meat procurement by the last year of the current plan period. To meet these goals consumers' societies will not only establish active contact with the people to draw upon surplus resources but will also drastically expand the organizational structure for procuring, processing and retailing meat and other food products purchased from the people. Some 900 standard receiving and procurement points will be built and 350 seasonal stores. New meat and other food processing plants will have to be taken in hand as well if available resources are to be exploited fully.

Among problem areas hindering plan fulfillments are construction lags, lack of initiative on the part of some organizations, a still weakly developed receiving and procurement net, equipment, particularly motor vehicle, shortage, deficient fodder resources, a lack of adequate pasture and shortage of certain key cadres including veterinarians and zoo-technicians. Tanekeyev underscores, however, that efforts by Kazakh consumer societies to increase food production are, by and large, proving successful and help is being found in unexpected quarters. Hay is being grown in city dumps and garbage and byproducts of the beer and other industries are being used as fodder, reducing production costs. These successes, in turn, are the result of careful management, hard work and rapid growth in auxiliary enterprises.

#### PAPER URGES TIMELY COMPLETION OF ALMA-ATA CANAL

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 28 March 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,700-word article by B. Abdullin on the new, great Alma-Ata Canal.

Construction of the Bartoghay Dam and water reservoir on the upper Shelek has been going on for only 2 years. Trees have been removed and stumps burned and water has begun to collect in the unfinished reservoir. When completed, the Bartoghay Reservoir will have an average depth of 60 meters, will cover an area of 14 square kilometers and will hold 350 million cubic meters of water. Its tunnels (three in all, including one for reservoir water circulation) will deliver 70 cubic meters of water a second into the great Alma-Ata Canal. Some 19 million rubles will be spent on the dam and the first section will be completed by July. It will eventually be 68 meters high and 300 meters wide. Abdullin stresses the enormity of the task of constructing what will be the most complex water project in the KaSSR and the special difficulties that must be overcome. These difficulties severely tax the limits of equipment performance. He notes, however, the rapid and heroic pace with which the work is advancing and regular overfulfillment of plan goals.

When completed, the new canal will permit the full utilization of many marginal fields in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast. In particular, construction of the canal will increase water supply to 115,000 hectares of irrigated lands in the rayon of Shelek, Engbekshiqazaq, Talghar and Ile. The water will enhance productivity, aid in the development of agricultural specialization and make possible the establishment of new enterprises. These will primarily be animal husbandry enterprises producing milk and meat but specialized enterprises producing just milk and vegetables will be created as well. Such measures will greatly improve food supply to the population of the republic's capital.

The first section of the canal will be 141 kilometers long and areas situated along the canal in Alma-Ata City will fill recreational needs. Abdullin calls for all stops to be pulled out to complete this new canal, the object of special party and government attention.

#### NEW OIL FIELDS UNDER DEVELOPMENT IN AKTYUBINSKAYA OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 19 March 1982 carries on page 2 a 900-word article by T. Ysraqov on new oil fields being developed at Zhangazhol in Aktyubinskaya Oblast.

Zhangazhol was an utterly desolate area until the middle 1970's when oil exploration began. Now, as a result of major efforts in this direction, a major oil field is under development there, part of a larger Aktyubinskaya Oblast oil production complex.

The "Basic Directions for the Development of the People's Economy and Culture During the Years 1981-85 and in the Period Until 1990" call for enhanced emphasis on oil and gas exploration. In accordance with this goal the CC of the Kazakhstan CP has called for exploitation of the reserves at Zhangazhol, Tengis and Qarashyghanaq in order to create a new Aktyubinskaya oil production region in Western Kazakhstan. The Zhangazhol field is the richest of them with perhaps 10-20 million tons of reserves. Deliveries will begin during the second half of the current year with major exploration efforts to determine the total size of the field still continuing.

#### CAMPAIGN PROMOTION TO CONSERVE RAW MATERIAL, FUEL, ENERGY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 27 March 1982 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word boldface editorial on the current campaign to encourage the efficient use and conservation of raw materials, fuels, energy and other resources. The CC CPSU and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Intensification of Efforts To Use Efficiently and Conserve Raw Materials, Fuel, Energy and Other Material Resources" set forth specific measures for the broad development of a mass movement to achieve this goal. The editorial describes what is being done in the KaSSR as part of this movement, both in terms of propaganda and on the production lines and in the factories, plants and mines. The editorial seems particularly concerned with conservation of fuel and energy.

#### PRESS, MEDIA MUST ACTIVELY PROPAGANDIZE FIVE-YEAR PLAN GOALS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata PARTINAYA ZHIZN' KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 1, January 1982 carries on pages 84-90 a 3,100-word article by S. Bayzhanov, chief of the administration of the Kazakhstan Journalists' Union, on the role of the press and media in promoting fulfillment of 5-year plan goals.

As is well known, special attention was devoted at the 26th Congress of the CPSU to the development of the territorial-production complexes. Among them is the Mangyshlak Territorial-Production Complex where output of primary petroleum refinate is to increase more than two-fold as a result of exploration and production efforts concentrated on the Buzachi Peninsula.

Part of the press/media propaganda effort with regard to the Mangyshlak Territorial Production Complex was a special meeting of press and media workers held to help them focus their efforts and to impart information. Meetings of this sort have been going on for several years and are a good tradition that should be continued. They have also been held in connection with production at Karatav and Dzhambul, associated with the meetings, moreover, are "descents" by groups of journalists and media workers at the actual site of production, last October at Mangyshlak for example.

Such meetings and their associated on-the-spot inspections inform journalists and bring them into face-to-face contact with production workers. One result has been an outpouring of articles on the complexes. Such propaganda campaigns make the territorial-production complexes into centers of popular attention and ease worker recruitment problems. They also encourage active cooperation of interested agencies and organizations and a coordinated effort. Propaganda campaigns also aid in problem solving.

Bayzhanov reviews some of the major propaganda themes for the current 5-year plan and the role of the press and media in promoting them. He stresses the importance of the press and media in advancing innovations and suggestions, in exposing deficiencies, encouraging official responses to problems uncovered and in promoting socialist competition. He ends by calling for warm, enthusiastic and humanistic writing that will encourage readers.

#### NEW BOOK RECONSTRUCTS EURASIAN PAST OF KAZAKHS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 19 March 1982 carries on page 11 a 1,300-word review by Myzabek Duysenov of A. Seydimbekov's new book "Kunggir-Kunggir Kumbezder" (The Dim Outlines of the Past), Zhalyn Press, 1981. The review is published as part of a regular series on new books.

Like those of the other national republics, the economy science, culture and literature of the Kazakh nationality have entered a brilliant period of development. Today we can contemplate what the future will bring but we can also deeply know and understand the past. A. Saydimbekov's book "Kunggir-Kunggir Kumbezder" is one evidence of the latter capacity.

To understand where Kazakh culture is headed we must look at its roots, at the past. This past is the focus of Saydimbekov's book which seeks to evaluate the rich source material documenting the Kazakh past and the past of their ancestors, not only written sources in a variety of Eastern and Western languages, but also archaeological data, Kazakh toponyms, legends, art, music and other sources to understand the origins and character of Kazakh culture.

Saydimbekov begins his account in the second to first millenium B.C. with the origins of nomadic culture which he characterizes as one of the many distinct varieties of human experience. He castigates those, moreover, who ignore the ancient nomads to write history strictly from the standpoint of the sedentary cultures.

Saydimbekov shows how nomadic culture quickly assumed common Eurasian characteristics indicative of remarkable cultural interactions over tremendous distances.

He evaluates the dominance of these common Eurasian elements in Kazakh life down to the present and the many survivals of them, the Kazakh bard tradition, for example, in the Kazakh culture of the present day.

#### ANCIENT KAZAKH MOUNDS SUFFER SERIOUS DAMAGE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 26 March 1982 carries on page 11 a 1,100-word article by Tangirberger Mamiev on various ancient mounds located along the Syr-Darya and the need to prevent damage to them. The article is published under the regular rubric "A Journey Into the Past."

The rayon located along the Syr-Darya are dotted with large and small mounds called "Asar." Ignorant of the historical importance, local people often assault them with earth moving equipment, thus destroying a valuable cultural heritage.

Mamiev reveals the true nature of these mounds, which date from approximately the third century B.C. to the third century A.D., and shows, in a discussion with kazakh archaeologists, their importance for studying the past. Most seem to be ruins of the fortifications of the ancient semi-sedentary societies of the region and contain a variety of archaeological artifacts and ruined buildings. He calls for efforts to make local people fully aware of their value.

#### RENAISSANCE OF TRADITIONAL INSTRUMENTS IN NEW SOCIALIST CULTURE PRAISED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 26 March 1982 carries on page 13 a 1,200-word article by Bolat Sarybaev entitled "Once Again on Traditional Instruments."

During 1979 Sarybaev published a critical article in QAZAQ ADEBIETI on the then growing interest in Uzakhs traditional musical instruments. His criticisms were later answered in the same journal by Shamghon Qazhyghaliev, chief director of the Qurmanghazy imeni Academic Orchestra of People's Instruments.

In a new article Sarybaev admits his errors and notes the great success that has attended the creation of orchestras and ensembles of Kazakh traditional instruments in recent years. He admits that many of the problems he foresaw in 1979 have turned out not to be problems at all.

He seems to warn, however, from going too far and calls for attention to the special characteristics of Kazakh instruments which are not, after all, Western instruments, and cannot be used in modern orchestras in quite the same manner. Sarybaev concludes, however, that use of such instruments in modern orchestras is by no means an anachronism and can make a contribution to the development of Kazakh socialist culture.

#### COMMENTATOR Laments DESTRUCTION OF ESIL RIVER

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 20 March 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by M. Bizharov and A. Bayzhanov on destruction of the Esil River and its natural environment due to pollution and lack of control over water use.

The Esil River runs for some 350 kilometers in Turbayskaya Oblast and supplies water to enterprises in four rayon including several large industrial establishments. The waters of the Esil thus have great economic importance. There has been considerable change in the character of river waters and river flow in recent years.

Bizhanov and Bayrhonov examine in detail the growing pollution of Esil River waters and problems due to unrestricted water use as reflected by numerous, often purposeless dams. Most of the pollution is from livestock pastured too close to the river or its tributaries but industrial discharges are a problem area as well. In some localities river ice is caked with animal excrement that kills fish and makes the water unfit to drink. Industrial pollutants have resulted in the destruction of plant and animal life along broad stretches of river.

Throughout their article Bizhanov and Bayrhanov emphasize lack of systematic planning and misuse of water resources as the key to the problem. One major tributary of the Esil, for example, has been dammed thus reducing flow to the Esil but the water thus accumulated is utilized only to wash machinery, some local units, they admit, do reap benefits from their unsystematic use of river water, but the overall harm to the total river system environment far outweighs these individual benefits and it is this that is resulting in the destruction of the river ecosystem.

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## KIRGHIZ SSR

### NEED TO IMPROVE IDEOLOGICAL WORK IN KIRGHIZ PARTY CITED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 3, March 1982 pages 3 to 9 carries an unsigned lead article of 2,900 words on the need to increase the effectiveness of the ideological and educational efforts of KiCP members and nonparty activists. While most of the article is not specific in its criticisms or recommendations, certain party organizations in Talasskaya Oblast, Tokmak city, and the rayons of Alamedinskiy, Sokulukskiy, Issyk-Atinskiy, Keminskiy, and Kara-Suyskiy are singled out for displaying a too formal approach to ideological work. According to the article, it would be possible to list many examples of indiscipline in realizing the state plans, including instances in which leaders have tried to introduce emendations into plans in order to cover up the true situation. In fact, at the end of last year the KiCP Central Committee was forced to call to party accountability the Minister of Construction Materials Industry Bezmertnyy and the First Deputy of Local Industry Balbakova for obstructing the fulfillment of the plans in their respective areas. It was also stated that in carrying out tasks "it is necessary to keep in mind a number of objective factors complicating the economic development of the country in the eighties. This demands heightening the degree of organization and being able to overcome the difficulties that appear."

### KIRGHIZ PARTY STRUCTURE DETAILED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 3, March 1982 carries a 1,500-word article on pages 29 to 42 containing 32 tables of statistical information on the structure and composition of the Communist Party of Kirghizia. Compiled by the Organizational Party Work Department of the KiCP Central Committee, the tables include a breakdown of Kirghiz SSR communists according to geographical location, occupation type, gender, Komsomol membership, educational background, nationality, age-group, length of service and place of work. There are also tables on the structure of the primary and elected party organizations, as well as some characteristics of the cadres of the leading organizations. According to the table on nationality structure, of the 126,402 party members and candidate members as of 1 January 1981, ethnic Kirghiz number 55,928 or 44.2 percent of the total, Russians 41,268 or 32.9 percent, Ukrainians 8,560 or 6.8 percent, Uzbeks 8,346 or 6.6 percent, and so on. Only nationalities of Union Republic status are listed separately. The percentage of women in the party organization as a whole is 26.7 percent, while women on the Central Committee, the obkoms, and the auditing commission constitute 25.2 percent of the total. But in the last 5-year period, women made up 41.2 percent of those accepted into candidacy, as compared to 22.5 percent in 1961-1965.

## TURKMEN SSR

### PARTY ASKS VILLAGE ELDERS TO HANDLE SOCIAL PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 11 March 1982 p 2 carries a 1,250-word article by N. Korbaeva, secretary of Yoloten Rayon, on recent ideological achievements. "Along with taking pride in earned achievements and propagandizing love of fatherland, fraternal friendship and the idea of mutual help, the Council of Elders forbade useless habits like parasitism, greed, family disorders, drunkenness and hooliganism as well as harmful remnants of the past; they helped also in implementing new traditions." Nevertheless, "sometimes, there are Komsomol weddings in which bride-price payments are made surreptitiously, and thus the way is open to antisocial manifestations." In this context, the Council of Elders is very important, especially when "forbidding harmful remnants of the past and participating in new traditions."

### ATHEISM LECTURES INCREASE IN TAGTABAZAR RAYON

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 20 March 1982 p 2 carries a 1,000-word article by Ya. Bayramov, secretary of the Tagtabazar Rayon, on the increase in ideological work directed at "the unremitting struggle against harmful remnants of the past, the implanting of new traditions and giving the workers an atheistic education." To this end, rural intelligentsia, agitators and political informers "are holding effective talks with the religious believers among the population." In fact, "whereas roughly 27 lectures were given on atheistic education in the rayon in 1979, in the course of the last year this number reached 359."

### SERIOUS SHORTCOMINGS AMONG RURAL PEOPLES' CONTROL COMMITTEES

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 11 March 1982 p 1 carries a 1,000-word lead editorial on "basic shortcomings in the work of a group of peoples' control committees in the countryside." The problem is that "they have no influence in increasing planting preparations, raising herd productivity and effectively resolving economic and social questions." Rayons affected are: Garabekavul, Tejen, Sakarchaga, Garrygala and Lenin.

### ZOOLOGY INSTITUTE MARKS QUARTER CENTURY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 18 March 1982 p 4 carries a 1,000-word article by T. Tokgaev, deputy director for Scientific Research at the TuSSR Academy of Science Institute of Zoology, noting the institute's achievements over the last 25 years. One of the problems it is now engaged in combating is: "on the steppes and hills harmful rodents--marmots,

#### LITERARY CRITICISM TOO PASSIVE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 5 March 1982 pp 6-7 carries a 3,300-word discussion on ways to improve the process of literary criticism. The primary shortcoming is perceived to be the "passivity" of many critics.

#### 'KARAKUMGIDSTROY' RECEIVES 1981 'CHALLENGE RED BANNER'

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 14 March 1982 p 1 carries a 100-word Turkmeninform dispatch announcing that the 'Karakumgidstroy' Trust has received the 1981 "Challenge Red Banner" of the CC CPSU, the USSR Council of Ministers, the Komsomol and the Council of Trade Unions. Present at the celebration which took place in Mary was USSR minister for irrigation and water resources, I.F. Boyko.

#### MODERN AFGHANI WRITERS TRANSLATED INTO TURKMEN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 26 March 1982 pp 10-11 carries an Afghan short story by Asadulla Khabyp and poetry by Ubayt Makhak, Abdurrauf Binava and Dyzari. In the introduction to these works it is noted that "our books and daily press are read with enthusiasm in Afghanistan. Thus, our literary cooperation has been constantly strengthened in the recent period.

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KHOREZM OBKOM SECRETARY APPROVES NEW, REPROVES OLD TRADITIONS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 16 March 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by S. Kurbanov, secretary of the Khorezm Obkom, titled "First Fruits of Maturity." This article deals with the promotion of new Soviet traditions in Khorezm Oblast. Khurbanov cites the recent marking of Revolutionary Traditions Day on 2 February to commemorate the initiation of the Khorezm People's Revolution in 1920. Similarly, discussions and meetings are held to commemorate Victory Day and to mark Soviet Army and Navy Day which express the people's patriotism, friendship and loyalty to military traditions. New traditions such as friendship meetings and socialist competition are also taking root. Party, soviet and other organizations must encourage and support these new traditions, but must at the same time not be indifferent toward harmful vestiges of the past, and must wage an unrelenting struggle against negative traditions and religious customs. They cannot be sympathetic or liberal towards those who amass personal wealth, and must strike a blow against sicknesses like parasitism, theft of the people's property, disrespect toward family, waste and extravagance at weddings, and discrimination towards women. Kurbanov concludes that the force of educational work and atheistic propaganda must be directed toward eradicating customs that are alien to Soviet society.

UZBEK KOMSOMOL CHIEF REVIEWS ACTIVITIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 30 March 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by B. Allamuradov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Komsomol, entitled "Constructive Youth." The article appears in conjunction with the 22d Congress of the Uzbekistan LKSM that began on 30 March. Allamuradov notes that Uzbek Komsomol youths are making great contributions to the economic development of the country, particularly in the Nonchernozem Zone, but also on seven All-Union, 34 republic, and 246 oblast, city and rayon construction projects. Altogether, some 54,000 Uzbek Komsomol volunteers were sent to work on important economic projects during the period between congresses. Brezhnev praised their contribution in his recent speech in Tashkent. Uzbek Komsomols are also making a great contribution to implementing the party's agrarian program in Uzbekistan. Their role was especially great in the attainment of a record crop of 1.6 million tons of corn in 1981. Moreover, one of every two livestock raising complexes being built or reconstructed is a Komsomol project. During the last 4 years, some 37,000 youths were sent to work on livestock raising farms and complexes on Komsomol passes. The work of educating youths in a military-patriotic spirit, raising their technical and vocational skills, and expanding their propaganda

activities is also being improved. Allamuradov concludes with the statistic that the present number of republic Komsomols is 3 million, having grown by 1.85 million in the last 4 years.

#### UZBEK SSR PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE INVESTIGATES CONSUMER, HEALTH MINISTRIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 13 March 1982 carries on page 3 a 400-word report titled "At the Uzbek SSR Prosecutor's Office." The report states that the Prosecutor's Office has conducted an investigation of how the UzSSR Ministry of Consumer Services has been observing regulations aimed at reducing ineconomy and theft of state property. The investigation revealed that some of the ministry's unions, trusts, administrations, enterprises and organizations have not fully complied with measures adopted by the USSR Council of Ministers to deal with these problems. Before making its results public, the Prosecutor's Office made a presentation to the ministry which was reviewed at an enlarged assembly of the collegium attended by leaders, chief accountants, directors and legal consultants of oblast administrations, industrial unions and trusts. As a result, a number of individuals were penalized by ministry order. The report further states that the Prosecutor's Office conducted an investigation of the UzSSR Ministry of Health and subordinate organs to determine how they are carrying out the 12 April 1968 decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet "On reviewing citizens' proposals, appeals, and complaints." The Prosecutor's Office presented its findings of substandard compliance with the decree to the ministry, and recommended measures and penalties. An enlarged assembly of the collegium reviewed the case and took appropriate steps against A. Akbarov, director of the Kashkadarya Oblast Health, M. Usmonkhoyev, chief of the Main Administration of Epidemiology of the Ministry of Health, R. Yagudin, head of the Department of Control and Revision of Bukhara Oblast, and others.

#### KASHKADARYA OBLAST CONSTRUCTION BOSS CONVICTED OF EMBEZZLEMENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 6 March 1982 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by Il Mamadaliyev, UzSSR assistant prosecutor and senior legal consultant, titled "Sharing." The article deals with the criminal activities of Bozor Normurodov, head of the Repair and Construction Administration No 127 in Kashkadarya Oblast since 1977, and of a group of people he assembled under him. Normurodov's method was to claim that his administration had completed work that remained unfinished and then to appropriate funds for work above plan assignments. Each month, he would enter the names of members of his group on payroll registers and the latter would be paid for ostensibly having fulfilled the increased plans. Actually, this money went into their pockets. As of October 1979, nearly 155,000 rubles of state money had been dispensed to those on these phony registers, and another 145,000 rubles went to Normurodov for construction of a dacha for the Obispolkom and a children's hospital, although these were never completed. The Oblast court sentenced Normurodov to 15 years in prison, and two members of his group got 10 year sentences. During the trial, Normurodov claimed he had never misappropriated state funds, but was only guilty of bad judgment in selection of personnel. He claimed to learn of their crimes only at the time of his interrogation. Other members of the group also pleaded ignorance of the crimes, and one

testified that the payments made to her were only incentive payments. However, the article concludes, the evidence against them was overwhelming, and their convictions were upheld by the UzSSR Supreme Court.

#### UZBEK OFFICIAL AMASSES A QUARTER MILLION RUBLES IN REGIONAL SCANDAL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 18 March 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,300-word article by newspaper correspondent N. Mirzayev titled "The Poverty of Riches." The article deals with the sumptuous lifestyle of Boboqul Umurzoqov, chairman of the Consumer Society in Zaamin Rayon of Dzhizak Oblast. Umurzoqov had built a 19-room home on a 2,902 square meter plot for his family of 6 and 2 other homes for his sons-in-law. His own home was furnished with some 35 rugs, complete sets of furniture manufactured abroad, sets of crystal glasses and services, and other expensive furnishings. He bought two cars for himself and a third for his son. Over the last 4 years, he has spent 233,000 rubles on these personal items. The correspondent claims that Umurzoqov accumulated this money through fraud and violations of state discipline and trade laws, that many in the region cooperated with him and many said nothing, and that even the local raykom remained silent about his dealings. Mirzayev reports that the Dzhizak Obkom Bureau recently reviewed the results of an investigation of Umurzoqov and decided to expel him from the party and remove him from his post. In addition, they severely disciplined the raykom first and second secretaries and the rayon consumer society party organization secretary. Finally, they assigned investigative organs to take appropriate steps against Umurzoqov.

#### KOLKHOZ CHAIRMEN WARNED AGAINST RIGIDITY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 10 March 1982 carries on page 1 a 1,200-word double-column lead editorial titled "Village Father." This editorial is addressed to the 846 economic leaders of collective farms in Uzbekistan. Just as the party shows its concern for their production, cultural, and psychological problems, kolkhoz chairmen must also care about the housing and living needs and growing cultural demands of farm workers. At a time when cultivation of crops is increasingly being put on an industrial footing and the growing consumer demand for food is requiring higher productivity and quality, kolkhoz chairmen must keep current on technical advances and innovations that promote these goals. They must also be able to work closely with cadres, whose level of talent and professional training is increasingly higher. Only those economic leaders who can work as one with members of their collective and with party organizations and government administrations will be successful. However, the editorial points out, there are a number of Uzbek kolkhoz chairmen who think only of themselves, who suppose that they know everything, and delude themselves into thinking they grasp all the secrets of economic management. As a consequence, they usually take action without considering the opinions of others, and thereby stifle initiative, diminish responsibility, and foster disconnectedness. The editorial stresses that no leadership position, including the position of kolkhoz chairman, is an appointment for life nor a patrimony. "Any leader who falls behind the demand of the times will--if not today, then tomorrow--be forced to vacate his seat." The editorial concludes with a few examples of kolkhoz chairmen who have been removed for one or more of the cited reasons.

## BLEAK OUTLOOK FOR MAJOR RECLAMATION PROJECT IN KARAKALPAKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 10 March 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,900-word article by newspaper special correspondents B. Yuspov, R. Yeshimbetov, and J. Sadullayev, titled "Achievements and Problems." This article deals with successes and problems encountered in the course of a major program undertaken since 1974 to reclaim steppe lands in Ellikkala, Beruniy and Turtkul Rayons of the southern regions of the Karakalpak ASSR. Since its inception under the administration of the UzSSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, some 240 million rubles have been invested in the project, resulting in the reclamation of 27,000 hectares of land for cotton cultivation and 106,300 square meters of housing for steppe workers. Over the course of this "assault on the steppe," a number of problems have arisen in reclamation of the land and diversion of sufficient water from the Amudarya River. For example, the Pakhtaarna Canal carries so little water to farms in Ellikkala Rayon that cotton grown there does not develop at the optimal time and people are moving out because they do not have enough water for gardens and trees. The construction trust working in this rayon is slated to reclaim 1,500-2,000 ha per year during the 11th Five-Year Plan, but because its equipment was purchased 7 to 8 years ago it is able to reclaim only 500-600 ha per year. Canals must be widened and deepened and the capability of pumping stations must be increased. In Turtkul Rayon, waterwork construction problems are especially serious. Because the project plan is not being rigorously observed, irrigation and drainage ditches are not being built in accordance with standards and are not being properly used. Fields are getting swamped and resalinated, with the result that thousands of hectares of newly reclaimed lands here and elsewhere are useless. Water problems will become ever more acute as more land is reclaimed. The major cause of construction lags is that organizations involved in the project suffer from a shortage of workers. The article deals with all these questions in considerable detail, and then turns to a final problem, namely, the lack of transport, highway, trade, telephone and housing services in many of the newly created farms.

## GISSARAK RESERVOIR CONSTRUCTION DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 28 March 1982 carries on page 2 a 900-word article by V. Sergeyev, correspondent of the Press Center of the UzSSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, titled "Complying With an Obligation." This article reports on the progress of construction of the Gissarak Reservoir near Miraki Settlement in Shakhrisabz Rayon of Kashkadarma Oblast. The reservoir is being built to hold 170 million cubic meters of water with the goal of irrigating 12,000 ha and improving the water supply to another 43,000 ha of land in Shakhrisabz and Kitab Rayons. These lands will yield 50,000 tons of cotton a year. Workers on the project have pledged to complete the dam during 1982. Presently, it has reached 49 of its designed 140 meters height and backs up 20 million cubic meters of water that is already being used in the fields.

## REVIEW OF ARAL SEA BOOK REFERS TO SIBERIAN RIVER DIVERSION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 4 March 1982 carries on page 3 a 400-word review of Drs of Economics E. Akramov and P. Ibatullin's

booklet "The Aral Sea Must Survive" (Tashkent: "Znaniye," 1981, in Uzbek) by A. Abdurahmonov titled "The Eternally Billowing Aral Sea." The review begins with the observation that until the 1960's, the Amudarya River brought 80 kilometers of water and the Syrdarya River 40 kilometers of water into the Aral Sea. Recently, however, due to the rapid development of agriculture and the building of reservoirs, the Aral Sea's share of water from these rivers has declined, with the result that its level dropped 6 meters during 1961-1977. With this has arisen the problem of the survival of the Aral Sea, to which a large literature, including the present book, has been devoted. The review goes on to cite some interesting facts about the Aral Sea's behavior, including the fact that its level is linked with that of the Caspian Sea: when it rises, the Caspian Sea falls, and vice-versa. This phenomenon so impressed one scholar that he published a book in Kiev in 1900 which proposed changing the course of Siberian rivers and creating a huge water basin comprising the Caspian and Aral Seas. The review concludes that the book also deals with republic scholars who are helping draft the plan for the diversion of waters from Siberian rivers to the Aral Sea, a plan which expresses the concern of the party for its preservation.

#### TURNOVER OF YOUNG UZBEK WORKERS ASCRIBED TO INDIFFERENCE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 2 March 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,100-word article by Prof Dr of History R. Jamaniyozov, rector of the Khorezm State Pedinstitute imeni Lenin, titled "Teacher, Pupil, Debt." The article focuses on the obligations which senior or established workers have in regard to accepting, guiding, and integrating young workers in the labor collective. The author acknowledges the existence of shortages of lathe operators, metal workers, and welders in industry, and of the great need for builders in the construction industry. In seeking to explain why young people coming out of vocational schools and entering production leave their jobs after a while, Jamaniyozov traces the cause to neglect and indifference on the part of senior workers toward these novitiates. Moreover, arrogance, rudeness, pettiness, and irresponsibility do nothing to instill respect toward the working class. And a senior worker who cannot control his drinking has no chance of turning a young worker away from this path. The author concludes that young workers need the fatherly and practical help of senior workers. Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 16 March 1982 carries on page 1 a 400-word editorial column titled "The Collective and the Individual." The editorial stresses that labor collectives must respect the achievements of individuals, and points out that recent letters complain about labor collectives that are indifferent to the fate of young specialists fresh out of college and teckhniums. It calls on party organizations to show more sensitivity and principled behavior in training the young generation of the working class.

#### NAVOI GRES TERMED FULLY OPERATIONAL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 8 March 1982 carries on page 1 a 600-word article by G. Gayvoronskiy, director of the Navoi GRES, and P. Bichikhin, chief engineer, titled "Navoi Sun." The article begins with the statement that the Navoi GRES, which supplies the population and industry of Navoi City with energy, is now fully operational. The GRES, whose foundation on the bank of the Zarafshan River was begun in January 1960, is outfitted with the most modern equipment and operated by natural gas. It produces 6

6 billion kilowatt hours of power. The bulk of the article is devoted to singling out brigades and workers that overachieved during its construction.

#### SOLAR ENERGY HEATS BUILDING IN NAMANGAN CITY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 3 March 1982 carries on page 4 a brief bit of information that a two-storied children's combine for 320 children has begun operation in Sovet Rayon of Namangan City. Solar batteries [batareya] on top of the structure will store the heat. It is the first such combine in Fergana Valley.

#### TASHKENT TELETOWER SAID READY TO BEGIN TRANSMITTING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 5 March 1982 carries on page 4 a 700-word article by Sh. Mirhabibov titled "Red Banner on the Tower." The article carries the announcement that workers installed the last block with the flagstaff on the Tashkent television tower on 28 February. The 375 meter high tower can be seen from 100 kilometers around the capital. It is built on a half hectare foundation with more than 10,000 cubic meters concrete and reinforced concrete. Its 6,000 tons of steel construction is supported on three legs and is designed to be elastic to protect it against the strongest earthquakes and winds: its tip can withstand a bend of 10 meters and return to its original position. Five television channels and four ultra short wave antennas have been installed on the tower, which will soon transmit its first signals.

#### UZBEK TEACHER USES LENIN'S 'MATERIALISM' TO SLAM IDEALISM, RELIGION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 13 March 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by Z. Isamhamedov, docent and teacher at Tashkent Agricultural Institute, titled "A Work of Militant Philosophy." The article develops several themes of Lenin's "On the Importance of Militant Materialism," in conjunction with the 60th anniversary of its publication. Lenin's work was written on the eve of the 11th congress as a criticism of bourgeois ideology and an appeal to Marxists to go on the offensive in support of historical materialism. Isamhamedov cites in boldface passages from the work concerning idealism and religion. Lenin called for heightening scientific atheism work among the masses, one based on historical materialism. He argued that religion is merely an unmasked manifestation of idealism, and that both were powerful weapons in the hands of exploitative classes. They could be exposed only through scientific and materialistic arguments. Isamhamedov states that today, as in Lenin's time, reactionary bourgeois philosophers continue to defend capitalist slavery and to reach reactionary antiscientific conclusions from scientific and technological advances. Such idealistic and metaphysical dogmas were already exposed by Lenin, who showed that the attempt to reconcile science and religion and to draw false scientific conclusions from scientific achievements is peculiar to the philosophy of imperialism. Today, imperialist ideologs are trying to spread religious ignorance, egotism, nationalism, and racism among peoples, and to whitewash the political terrorism and aggressiveness of imperialism. Isamhamedov ends the article with a call for even more intensive development of scientific research and furthering of the influence of socialist ideology.

#### UZBEK DEPUTY MINISTER DISCUSSES CONSUMER SERVICES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 21 March 1982 carries on page 3 a 600-word article by N. Dzhumayeva, UzSSR deputy minister for Consumer Services, titled "On the Path of Prosperity." This article is published in conjunction with Housing, Community, and Consumer Services Workers Day. Ozhumayeva notes that 1981 was a year which the ministry devoted to raising the quality of services and developing the field's administrative structure. New tasks have been placed before the ministry for 1982 in the areas of increasing productivity and improving service quality. The plan calls for 17.4 million rubles capital construction to strengthen the material and technical base of services, including construction and reconstruction of 46 enterprises. This will result in 306.3 million rubles in service volume, including 145.9 million in rural areas. Specialization, centralization and strengthening of enterprises will continue. Dzhumayeva states that improving services to rural workers will demand a wider use of the internal cooperative system. In 1982, the volume of services rendered through the cooperative system is slated to reach 18.4 million rubles. Finally, she refers to efforts being made to improve the professional skills of cadres. During 1982, some 1,250 workers will obtain a related skill and 650 employees will receive advanced training.

#### UZBEK MINISTER DISCUSSES EDUCATIONAL RESULTS, TASKS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 2 March 1982 carries on page 2 an 1,800-word article by S. Pulatov, UzSSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education, titled "Lifegiving Spring." The article is devoted to the development of the social sciences and the training of sociologists in Uzbekistan. Pulatov describes recent developments in these areas, including the opening of a department of philosophy and economics at Tashkent State University and expansion of studies on the history of the CPSU within history departments of universities and institutes. Further, cooperation between scholars of the Academy of Sciences and sociologists is increasing, and scientific research on important problems of Marxist-Leninist theory is expanding. Bulatov then turns to the question of atheistic education in social science studies, and states that more work must be done in area of "rebuilding atheistic work." Some social science departments are slack in this respect and do little to eliminate abstraction, dogmatism, and formalism from their courses. They also devote scant attention to the quality of lectures, and too frequently assign them to young and inexperienced assistants. As a result, lessons are often superficial and incomprehensible, and modern bourgeois theory, reformism, and revisionism, are not convincingly criticized. Finally, Pulatov states that improving the training of social science teachers remains one of the most urgent problems in this field.

#### UZBEK TEACHER CALLS RUSSIAN LANGUAGE OF UNIFICATION

[Editorial report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 22 March 1982 carries on page 2 a 200-word statement by N. Shodiyeva, Russian language teacher in secondary school No 17 in Bukhara City, under the "We Are the Soviet People" rubric titled "Fusing Heart to Heart." In response to the question of what qualities she considers are the basis of the greatness of the Soviet people, Shodiyeva responds that one of these qualities is the mutual cooperation

between all nationalities and subnationalities, which is made possible by knowledge of Lenin's language. She expresses her pride in having taught the "great and powerful language" for the last 25 years, and states: "The Russian language does not take the place of other national languages, but enriches them...I would not be in error if I called it the language of unification."

#### UZBEK PHILOLOGIST RAPS NEW ORTHOGRAPHY PROPOSALS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 5 and 12 March 1982 carries on pages 3 and 5 a 3,700-word two-part article by Prof Dr of Philology Shavkat Rahmatullayev titled "Recreation or Correction?" The article deals with the recently proposed orthographical changes that are claimed by their creators to be a "clarified variant" of the 1956 orthographical rules for the Uzbek literary language. Rahmatullayev rejects this claim, and through an extremely detailed criticism of the inconsistencies, contradictions, unclari- ties, and disorganization of the new proposal, reaches the conclusion that it has little to do with and is not really an improvement over the original. He points out that the compilers of the new proposal unnecessarily created the muddle by providing too much detail, and states that orthographical principles should not be written in textbook style, but in a correct, clear and concise style.

#### PUBLICATION OF UZBEK RUSSIAN LITERATURE DEPICTED AS LISTLESS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 5 March 1982 carries on page 7 a 400-word report by Yo. Khoajayev titled "Let's Create Artistically Sound Works." The report states that the Council for Rus- sian Literature of the Uzbekistan Union of Writers recently held its regular annual meeting. The main speaker was S. Kulish, who reviewed Russian language works published in 1981. While the number and tirazh of these works increased, the fact remains that publishing houses printed the works of only eight Russian authors in 1981. Some 80 manuscripts are lying in the file cabinets of edi- torial offices awaiting review and editing. Kulish expressed his trust that Russian editors of publishing houses, especially of Gafur Gulyam Publishers, would eliminate these shortcomings.

#### UZBEK THEATER SOCIETY AIRS PROBLEMS AT 6TH CONGRESS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 5 March 1982 carries on pages 1 and 6 a 2,800-word report titled "Theatrical Art [Must Be Raised] to the Level the Age Demands." The report excerpts the speech made by Sora Ishanturayeva, chairman of the Uzbekistan Theater Society, at the 6th Congress of the Society which opened on 30 March. After reviewing some of the successes of the Uzbek theater, and noting that society membership has reached 2,065, Ishanturayeva turns to recurrent problems of dramatic themes and reper- toire. She asks why no plays have reached the stage with industrial workers or land reclamation experts as their main characters, or that deal with the strug- gle for peace, the life of eastern peoples abroad, or with solidarity with peoples of the world. Further, in the between-congress period of 1977-1981, some 700 plays were staged, including 130-140 new works. Of this number, only 49 were written by Uzbek playwrights. Most experienced playwrights are treating historical and revolutionary themes instead of the great production and social

problems of today. She complains that Russian theaters in the republic stage few plays by Uzbek authors; for example, the Gorkiy Theater put on only two plays by Uzbek playwrights in the last 5 years. Conversely, Uzbek theaters, especially those in Syrdarya and Surkhandarya Oblasts, provide little support for staging Russian language plays. Ishanturayeva touches on other problems, including the lack of adequate and qualitative coverage of theatrical productions in the press. Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 3 March 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,100-word article by Muhsin Qodirov, a member of the Presidium of the Uzbekistan Theater Society, titled "Repertoire and the Demand of the Age." Qodirov previews in this article all of the complaints and problems dealt with by Ishanturayeva at the 6th Congress.

#### RADIO LIBERTY UZBEK BROADCASTS MUST BE COUNTERACTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 26 March 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by Docent N. Qodirov titled "Sharp Weapon of the Party." This article appears in connection with the 80th anniversary of Lenin's "What Is To Be Done?", which argued against the "opportunism," or reluctance to accept party discipline, of the bourgeois intelligentsia. Qodirov points out that what Lenin had to say about bourgeois influence is relevant to the present day. He says that the aggressiveness of American imperialism requires a widescale struggle against such class enemies, and cites Radio Liberty, which broadcasts "the lies of our ideological opponents" in Uzbek, Kazakh, Kirghiz and other languages: "The goal of these broadcasts is to distract the minds of the Soviet people and to disrupt the ideology and practice of socialism and of the Leninist nationality policy of the CPSU." Qodirov cites the Decree of the CC CPSU "On further improving ideological, political, and indoctrinational work," with its provisions for countering Western propaganda. He warns that while developed socialism has been constructed and the socialist ideology reigns supreme, "there are still vestiges of bourgeois ideology impeding the acceleration of our movement toward communism." Every effort must be made in the fight against vestiges of the past, and against parasitism, bribery, speculation, and theft of socialist property. He concludes by confirming Lenin's concepts that the ideological center of the party must be the Central Committee and that party discipline must be strong as iron.

#### UZBEK WRITER DENIES EXISTENCE OF SEGREGATION IN USSR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 22 March 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by the Uzbek writer Ibrahim Rahim titled "I Am a Citizen of Russia." Rahim states that he is an honorary citizen of the village of Troitskoye in Zhukov Rayon of Ivanovo Oblast of the RSFSR. This came about as a result of his participation of Troitskoye and its environs during the Great Patriotic War. However, Rahim had first gone to this area in the early 1920's as part of a group of Central Asians sent to learn trades in Ivanovo. He recalls that wherever the train stopped, people would crowd around when they saw Central Asians aboard and exchange gifts and friendship. Rahim remarks that this was one of many demonstrations that "there is no national or racial segregation in our country. Asians and Russians are of one body, one citizenship."

## UZBEK HISTORIAN SAYS FORMERLY BACKWARD NATIONALITIES NOW EQUALS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 7 March 1982 carries on pages 2 and 3 a 2,200-word article by Prof Dr of History R. Nurullin titled "The Great Cooperation of Socialist Nationalities." This article is published in connection with the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Nurullin recalls that the 12th Congress of the RCP (b) was devoted to the nationality question. There, it was stressed that the elimination of inequality among peoples was possible only with the help of the Russian proletariat. Indeed, the 10th, 12th and subsequent congresses took every step to pull national republics, including Uzbekistan, out of their economic backwardness. A basic method of accomplishing this is that of gathering in the hands of the All-Union government the material resources of all republics and allocating them such that republics experience equal levels of economic development. Thanks to this principle and to the selfless help of the Russian people, Uzbekistan became an industrially advanced republic during the prewar 5-year plans. During collectivization, Russians made a great contribution because so many Russian workers were elected kolkhoz chairmen and party secretaries, and center regions consistently and paternally sent brigades of Russian workers to provide technical assistance to the machine tractor stations. The "formerly backward Uzbek people" bypassed capitalism and reached socialism in a very short time. Whereas in the beginning developed nationalities helped backward nationalities like the Uzbeks, today, in the period of mature socialism, there is mutual help and cooperation among all Soviet nationalities. Nurullin cites as an example the Uzbek working in the Nonchernozem Zone. In the course of the article, Nurullin cites figures relating to the economic and elite development of modern Uzbekistan.

## CONCEPT OF BACKWARD REGIONS CONSIDERED OUTDATED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 7 March 1982 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial titled "The One-Family Feeling." The editorial appears in connection with the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. In its review of the many accomplishments of the USSR within the last 60 years, the editorial contrasted the strides Uzbekistan has made in economic development, passing "from primitive workshops to modern industries." It recalls that the nationalities and subnationalities of Uzbekistan were tempered in the struggle to build socialism, and states that the names of [Turkistani Bolsheviks] M.V. Frunze, V.V. Kuybyshev, G.K. Orzhonikidze, Ya.E. Rudzutak, and I.M. Vareykis, are also spoken with pride and respect in the republic. Thanks to the rapid development of industry and agriculture and to the flourishing of science and culture, the concept of backward border regions is a thing of the past, and today Soviet Uzbekistan is an equal among equals.

## CB WARFARE PREPARATIONS IN U.S. DETAILED IN UZBEK COMMENTARY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 12 March 1982 carries on page 7 a 600-word commentary by F. Rahimov under the "Commentator's Pulpit" rubric titled "They Are Preparing for Chemical Warfare." Rahimov claims that the United States and NATO countries are preparing to wage

chemical warfare. Stating that the U.S. Congress authorized \$20 million to be used for construction of a plant to produce poisonous chemical gases in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, Rahimov also cites Pentagon plans to spend \$1 billion to produce artillery shells loaded with chemicals during 1982-1983, and proposed spending of \$1.5 billion for production of chemical and biological weapons in 1984. Further, the NEW YORK TIMES is cited to the effect that the Reagan administration has approved a plan for producing a new \$6 billion chemical weapon. Rahimov claims that such weapons are clearly intended for use in Europe and other areas outside America. Quoting J. Wade in the ARMED FORCES JOURNAL about the destructive bent of the present American generation, Rahimov spurns Wade's claim that no chemical weapons have been produced in America since 1969, and cites the use of "Agent Orange" in Vietnam, and more recent cases: "Wade is also silent about the chemical bombs marked M-112 used by Afghani counter-revolutionaries that have fallen into the hands of ADR security organ workers. These bombs have the 'U.S.' initials on their backs. And of course it slips his memory that the United States is providing the Salvadoran junta with chemical weapons, with the result that thousands of peaceful inhabitants are dying."

#### UZBEK COMMENTATOR CLAIMS CHEMICAL WEAPONS USED IN SALVADOR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 27 March 1982 carries on page 3 an 800-word commentary by Candidate of History Yu. Yusuvaliyev titled "An Illogical Policy Ends Poorly." Yusuvaliyev devotes much of his commentary to the evolution of the present situation in Salvador. Nothing that the military junta which came to power in 1979 has pushed all leftwing National Patriotic Party members out of the government apparatus, he states that this and other repressive developments have taken place with the full support of the U.S. Government. Furthermore the United States continues to supply the junta with military aid economic aid, even though the junta uses nearly half this aid to buy military weapons, "including poisonous chemical arms." With this support, the junta launched a counteroffensive against liberation forces in 1981. When it failed, the army turned on the civilian population, murdering more than 30,000 people in the last 2 years. Nonetheless, Washington continues its support, and in November 1981, President Reagan authorized clandestine CIA operations in Cuba and Nicaragua. Yusuvaliyev concludes by saying that no matter what the U.S. imperialist circles try to do, they will be unable to squelch the struggle of the Salvadoran people for freedom, any more than they were successful in stamping out this movement in Cuba and Nicaragua.

#### UZBEK COMMENTATOR SUPPORTS DETENTE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 2 March 1982 carries on page 3 a 900-word commentary by T. Soliyev under the "Commentator's Pulpit" rubric in the world news section titled "The White House's Risky Steps." Soliyev begins his commentary with the statement that the policies of the Reagan administration have raised serious alarm among peaceloving peoples. During his first year in office, President Reagan implemented policies that increased tensions and crises in Asia, Africa, the Pacific and Indian Oceans, the Near and Middle East, Central America, the Caribbean, and the Persian Gulf. The American leader continues to support arms spending, as though there were no serious problems such as inflation and unemployment on which to spend this

Union of Writers. The group included the art scholar Sharif Salim, the poet Kanaan Ali, and the prose writer Khuluki Ali. Oktam Usmonov, a secretary of the board of the Uzbekistan Writers Union, spoke to the guests about recent activities and creative works. The Uzbek poet Erkin Vohidov spoke of his impressions gained on a trip to Syria in November 1981, as well as about the activities of the newly created journal YOSHLIK, of which he is the editor. The Syrian guests expressed their satisfaction with their visit, and later set off for a tour of the cultural and historical monuments in Samarkand.

#### GROWING UP AROUND ALCOHOL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YASH LENINCHI in Uzbek 6 March 1982, p 4, 900 words. E. Losoto "Something To Think About: It's All a Matter of Will." Article about the problem of alcoholism and its roots in childhood. Author notes that even in nursery schools children play "host and guest" and pretend to offer each other drinks from empty wine or vodka bottles. Children observe parents who come home drunk and who offer toasts with beautiful words and then follow the toasts with drinks. Research indicates that in 22 percent of families with the father having an alcohol problem the children follow the example; in families with both parents with an alcohol problem, the figure rises to 45 percent. Teenagers sometimes also become accustomed to drinking at parties.

#### BUKHARA OBLAST SEMINAR ON ATHEISTIC TRAINING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YASH LENINCHI in Uzbek 19 March 1982, p 1, 150 words. "Let's Increase the Effectiveness of Atheistic Training." A seminar-conference was recently held in Bukhara on improving atheistic propaganda. Participating in it were propaganda workers of oblast Komsomol organizations, Komsomol political study and economic education schools as well as secretaries of rayon and city Komsomol committees and directors of young atheist schools. The meeting was opened by the secretary of the Bukhara Oblast Komsomol Committee R. Roziev. Reports were given on work being conducted in the area of scientific atheistic propaganda by the director of the Bukhara Oblast Party Committee's House of Political Education and Komsomol Political Studies Consultant M. Ishaqov.

#### TV FILM ABOUT UZBEKS IN NECHERNOZEM REGION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YASH LENINCHI in Uzbek 19 March 1982 p 2 carries a 600-word article by Anvar Karimov titled "Horizons of the Nechernozem Region reporting on a two-part television film "Horizons of the Nechernozem." The imaginative and interesting film featuring representatives of the UzSSR was a success on Uzbekistan TV. The film featured pictures of individuals doing various kinds of work which were accompanied by simultaneous interviews. One of the men featured in the film is a native central Asian named Talibjan Qasimov who has been working in the Nechernozem region for 4 years. Last year he married a local woman named Lidia. The same day as the couple moved into a new apartment Lidia gave birth to their first child, whom they named Vahabjan. Thousands of students from Uzbekistan have spent summers working the Nechernozem region. "The Nechernozem zone has become as great and sacred for the respected representatives of our homeland as the soil of Uzbekistan."

in Shibirgan, Maimana, Saripul, and Andhui, should be taken as the basis of the literary language in the future. Subsequent questions of the interview deal with Vohidiy's activities and evoke the information that he had been an aspirant in a Tashkent university in 1968 and received a candidate degree in 1974.

#### BOOK BY UZBEK HISTORIAN ON 1885 PANDJEH CRISIS REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 26 March 1982 carries on page 8 a 1,000-word review of Gogo Abrarovich Khodoyatov's BRITANSKAYA EKSPANSIYA V SREDNEY AZII ["British Expansion in Central Asia"] (Tashkent: "Fan," 1981) by Candidates of History G. Kholliyev and M. Shopsanov titled "Appropriate Answer to Anticommunism." The reviewers note that in recent years, the opinions of a number of bourgeois historians about Soviet Uzbekistan have appeared abroad that promote falsity and slander about the present level of progress of Central Asian peoples. It is the responsibility of Soviet scholars and historians to expose the "studies" of these anticommunists. The Uzbek historian Khodoyatov has made an important contribution to this task with his books "Africa on the Road to Freedom," "English and Russian Relations in Central Asia at the End of the 19th Century," "Truth Against Lies," "The Construction of Socialism in Central Asia and Modern Anticommunism," and the present book which focuses on the 1885 Pandjeh Crisis. [The crisis occurred when Russian troops defeated British-backed Afghani troops at Pandjeh in southern Turkmenistan in March 1885. The victory was an important factor in Russian-British talks on the delimitation of the northwest border of Afghanistan.] The book consists of three sections, the first on Russian-British relations and the situation in the area of northwest Afghanistan during the second half of the 19th century; the second on delimitation talks between Russia and Great Britain during 1884-1885; and the third on the Pandjeh Crisis itself. The reviewers note that the work is extremely relevant to the present situation in the Middle East, because the Pandjeh Crisis exerted a powerful influence on the later evolution of Afghanistan.

#### TERMEZ, GATEWAY TO AFGHANISTAN, UNDERGOES IMPROVEMENTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 27 March 1982 carries on page 4 a 100-word report by newspaper correspondent A. Khalilov titled "Center Being Updated." The report states that in the last 5 years the appearance of Termez has changed beyond recognition. A broad square with a statue of Lenin has been built in Microrayon imeni Karpov, dozens of streets have been widened, and several new streets have been constructed. Surkhandarya Oblast workers recently completed construction of buildings for a sewing factory and a three-storied drugstore. The city's territory will be expanded, multistoried hotels, recreation areas, cafes and restaurants will be built, and a new park of culture and recreation will soon be finished.

#### SYRIAN WRITERS VISIT UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 12 March 1982 carries on page 7 a 200-word report by H. Sadullayev titled "Syrian Guests." The report states that a group of Syrian writers arrived in Tashkent on 11 March for the first leg of a tour of the Soviet Union as guests of the USSR

money. Soliyev quotes a recent statement by George Kennan about the Reagan administration's return to the policies of the cold war period, and briefly reviews how this period came into being. He states that thanks to the efforts of the Soviet Union and socialist countries, the cold war was checked in the 1970's, with the result that international tensions eased, East-West relations improved, and steps to normalize Soviet-American relations were taken. A number of agreements were signed during those years which considerably improved relations between the two countries. Unfortunately, Soliyev continues, the new U.S. leadership has completely aboutfaced on this policy. He recounts a series of recent developments that prove the United States is attempting to solve international problems through military force, and says that the United States has only itself to blame for its deepening economic crisis. Soliyev concludes that the fate of peace in the world depends on the improvement of Soviet-American relations.

#### CULTURAL, LINGUISTIC PROGRESS OF AFGHANI UZBEKS DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 12 March 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,500-word interview with Dr Muhammad Yoqub Vohidiy, a worker in the Afghanistan Academy of Sciences, by Candidate of Philosophy Hasan Quadratullayev titled "Spring of Friendship." Quadratullayev asks Vohidiy about the new cultural developments brought about by the April Revolution in Afghanistan. Vohidiy replies that now the various nationalities in Afghanistan have equal cultural rights and can speak, study and publish in their native languages. Schools are opening, textbooks are being written, and newspapers have begun appearing in Uzbek, Turkmen and Beluchi. Furthermore, radio broadcasts have begun in these languages, and "for the first time in the history of Afghanistan, we have begun broadcasts in the Nuristani and Pashai languages." Asked about changes in the life and culture of Afghani Uzbeks, Vohidiy replies that whereas prior to the Revolution Uzbeks were not permitted to write and publish in their language, today they have their own newspaper YULDUZ, regular radio broadcasts and television concerts, and textbooks for the first three grades of school. Vohidiy briefly discusses some recent publications on classical and modern Uzbek literature, and touches on the 10-year study program of Navai, currently being implemented by the Afghanistan Academy of Sciences. Quadratullayev asks Vohidiy about the recently formed Department of Fraternal Languages and Literatures within the academy. Vohidiy replies that it was formed through the initiative of academy president Sulayman Lqia, who has shown special concern for languages other than Pashtu and Dari. This department, in which Vohidiy himself works, is engaged in the study of the creative heritage of Uzbek and other peoples of Afghanistan. Current work includes preparation of a grammar of Afghani Uzbek, a history of Uzbek literature, compilation of an Uzbek-Persian-Pashtu dictionary, and collection of materials on folklore, art and customs. Vohidiy acknowledges that such work is especially difficult because of the ongoing struggle against the "external reaction." Asked whether a literary standard of Afghani Uzbek has yet evolved, Vohidiy answers that it has not. He says that numerous linguistic and other problems are encountered in every issue of YULDUZ and that editors rely on the assistance of Soviet Uzbek scholars to resolve them. Vohidiy states that the basic difference between Soviet and Afghani Uzbek is lexical, because the latter has numerous dialects in Afghanistan and select words that are common to all of them. On the basis of his research, Vohidiy feels that the dialects of Uzbeks living

## 'YOUTH AND LAW' UNIVERSITY IN KOKAND

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YASH LENINCHI in Uzbek 26 March 1982 carries on page 3, a 200-word article by Sh. Kalanova (Ferghana Oblast) titled "'Youth and Law' University." A "Youth and Law" university has been established at Kokand's (No 10) Secondary School named for the 26th Baku Commissars. The tasks of the university are to teach the upper level students about Soviet legality, to acquaint students with the law and their obligations, to propagate the Soviet lifestyle, to unmask bourgeois morals, and to struggle to prevent crime among young people. Lectures and discussions are held by experienced teachers. The university has attracted 120 students. The first lecture and discussion was entitled "Two Worlds--Two [Kinds of] Youth." The discussion was led by the chairman of the city Department of Culture Anvar Dadabaev, who told about his trips abroad to Bulgaria, Italy, India and Egypt, and about the lifestyle and studies of children abroad. The "Youth and Law" university holds monthly meetings.

## MILITARY PREPAREDNESS, PATRIOTIC EDUCATION IN UZSSR SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 3 March 1982 carries on page 2, a 700-word article by T. Niyazmetov (inspector of the Primary Military Preparedness Division of the UzSSR Ministry of Education) titled "Becoming Patriots." The article reports on some aspects of primary military education in the republic's schools, especially activity connected with a competition held to pick the best schools and educational organs in the fields of primary military preparedness and military patriotism. This competition is sponsored by the UzSSR Ministry of Education in cooperation with the Central Committee of the UzSSR DOSAAF. -- Already 4,380 schools and over a million students have begun to participate in the competition. Organizational committees are to be formed under oblast, city and rayon people's education departments to organize, supervise and sum up the results of the competition. It is planned to have the results of the competition by 1 December 1982.

## UZBEK PAPER LOOKS AT EDUCATION IN AFGHANISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 3 March 1982 carries on page 3, a 1,000-word article by Abduzohur Abduazimov (doctor of philological sciences, professor) titled "Letter From Afghanistan: On the Way to Enlightenment." Abduazimov reports on the improvement of the situation in the field of education in Afghanistan since the April Revolution. Now there are over 5,000 schools in Afghanistan with nearly 2 million students in them. Whereas prior to the revolution education was in Pushtu and Dari, now schools in Turkmen and Uzbek are also being organized. Article reports improvements since the April Revolution at Kabul University as well as at other Afghan higher educational institutions. Special attention is given in the article to improve educational opportunities enjoyed by women. The contribution of Uzbeks from the UzSSR is also described: "The Soviet Government is giving great help in developing secondary and higher education in Afghanistan. Last year the Uzbekistan SSR Ministry of Education made a great contribution to providing Uzbek schools and educational institutions with various educational materials, literature and technical means. This year a delegation led by the rector of Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute and corresponding member of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, academician S. Tursumuhamedov, went to Kabul

and in accordance with the Soviet-Afghan Agreement on Cultural and Economic Cooperation, presented various visual educational materials and technical teaching means for secondary and higher schools of Afghanistan." Article also reports on activity of Soviet-Afghan friendship clubs.

#### KABUL PEDAGOGICAL ACADEMY STUDENTS COMPLETE 2-MONTH STAY IN TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 6 March 1982 carries on page 3 a 400-word article titled "Meeting With Visiting Students" reporting a 2-month stay and farewell for students from Kabul Pedagogical Academy who were visiting students at Tashkent's Nizamiy Pedagogical Institute. The Afghan students, specializing in seven different fields, attended lectures on pedagogy, psychology, ideology and political propaganda. The students visited general education schools in Tashkent and became acquainted with methodology of conducting lessons. Among other activities, the guests also participated in the work of the Nizamiy Institute's social studies faculty, and met with scholars, educators and administrators.

#### CONFERENCE IN KHIVA ON IMPROVING NATIVE LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 13 March 1982 carries on page 1 a 200-word article by S. Yaqubov titled "Lesson Quality--Demand of the Times" on a scientific-methodological conference recently held at Khiva's Lenin (No. 10) School under the rubric "Lesson Quality--Demand of the Times." It was sponsored by the Uzbek Linguistics and Uzbek Literature Departments of Khorezm State Pedagogical Institute, and the oblast institute for improvement of teacher qualifications; Office of Uzbek Language and Literature. Among reports given at the conference were the following: "Formation of the USSR and National Languages," "Learning Bilingualism in Native Language Lessons," "Ways To Provide Quality and Results in Native Language and Literature Lessons" and "Utilizing Local Materials in Literature Lessons."

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UZBEK SSR

# PROGRAMS FOR UzSSR SCHOOL COURSES IN ARABIC, PERSIAN DEVELOPED

Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 10 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by T.S. Niyazov, methodologist, UzSST Ministry of Education, Republic Educational Methods Consulting Office: "Innovation in Education"]

[Excerpts] Our economic-political and cultural links in recent years with such countries as Afghanistan, Iran, India and Arabia [Arabistan] have been increasing our demand for teaching oriental languages.

Oriental languages have been taught in our republic's schools for several years. Yet the absence up until the present of study programs and textbooks has caused considerable difficulties in teaching oriental languages. The Uzbekistan Ministry of Education's Educational Methods Consulting Office has seriously worked on this problem and managed to create special programs for the first time for Persian and Arabic in 1981.

An experienced collective of authors was drawn together to prepare programs for the 2d through 10th grades with studies in Persian and Arabic. The programs were authored by M. Sh. Abdusamatov, A. Kh. Muhamedova and Sh. S. Shaniyazov for the Persian language, and by M. Yu. Hakimjanov, M.M. Bikmetova and B.R. Hasanov for the Arabic language.

It is certain that the special programs for teaching the Arabic and Persian languages will eliminate shortcomings and lack of uniformity of teaching occurring in the work of teachers of these subjects.

The creation of programs of Persian and Arabic for teachers is an important event and is the first step forward in improving the instruction of these subjects in the republic's schools. Creation of textbooks on the basis of the above programs is considered one of the fundamental tasks for the future.

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